NEW YORK LETTER.

Recent Events Reviewed-Mr. Cleveland's Visit to New York-What He Thinks of Indiana.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10.-Two weeks ago tometropolis of the new world. These two both in this and the Old World. The dynamiters, the terrible battle of General Stewart with the Arabs in the great desert, the fall of Khartoum and the unknown fate of General Gordon and his devoted band of brave their army in Egypt, have stirred the toundation stones of British rule and do minion.

The attempted assassination of O. Rossa by Mrs. Dudley, the dynamits explosion in this city, the agitation in Congress over the question of how to put a stop to the manufactore and improper use of that

may, and I believe will have the effect to cause the crowns of the nobility to rest unrased, a hidden and secret agency is ready to strike it down. While this kind of warefare is to be depricated it may reach beyond the control of armies, police and law. There is

As to the war in Egypt, why are the Brit-It seems to me that both the war and the humiliation is to be regretted, because ancalled for. It is said, however, that it is an ill wind that blows no one any good; if the war in Egypt is to be prolonged it will have the effect to start the stream of money and investments to this country. I have a letter from a very strong banking firm in London saying their "banks are stuffed with the money of timid holders." If this state of sifairs continues these holders will soon seek investments in American securities. With the stream of money once turned in this direction, added to the plethora of recountry it will soon lift the depression from the shoulders of our people, and bring us the wonted relief. There has never been a time in the history of this or the old country indicate brighter and better times in the near future. There are many reasons pointing in this direction, not the least of which is a change in the administration of public silairs. The policy of high taxation and the accumulation of large sums of money by the Government has unquestionably been detrimental to the public good. This policy will doubtless be changed, and only such sums taken from the people as may be necessary for an honest and economical administration of the affairs of the Government. When this is done and confidence restored among the people, and that the incoming Administration will be wise and conservative, the wheels of commerce will roll onward and upward until prosperity and contentment will take the place of the almost universal discontent and unrest now permeating the body politic.

GROVER CLEVELAND, the first Democratic President for twentyfour years, is a man that will commend himself to the better and wiser men of all parties. He looks every inch a man. His conduct and his words stamp him a statesman to be bonored and trusted. When introduced to him he paid a handsome compliment to the Democracy of Indiana. He spoke of her honored statesmen-Hendricks, Voorhees and McDonald-and the gallant fight made and grand victory won by the devotion and untiring efforts of her own sons. He gave us the honor of leading the Democratic column in the great struggle of 1884. No Democrat in Indiana need be ashamed of the part he took, however humble it may have been, to place Grover Cleveland and Thomas A. Hendricks at the head of this great Nation. The administration of public affairs under their guidance will be the wisest and best this country has seen for many years. They will, bring it back to the purer and simple methods of the fathers. Honesty, fidelity, efficiency, will be the leading characteristics of this administration, and if any one thinks that Mr. Hendricks will be a cipher in the administration, they will find themselves mistaken. I know from the words and manner of Mr. Cleveland that Mr. Hendricks commands his entire confidence and respect, and his counsel will always have great weight in determining questions of public

The Democratic party has reason to be statesmen. They stand in the fore front honored and respected above all men and and all parties. A bright future lies before them. Their wisdom, their patriotism and their devotion to the principles of civil and constitutional liberty has met the judgment and approbation of the people. They have said come up higher, and we are coming, and coming to stay. JOHN LEE,

Appellate Courts. [Communicated.]

That something ought to be done to carry out more fully the spirit of Section 12, Article 1, of the Constitution of Indiana, which provides that "Justice shall be administered freely and without purchase, completely and without denial, speedily and without delay," seems to be conceded on all hands. It is also clear that the legislation that would have affected this object thirty years ago in Indiana will fail therein now, Much that has been said in the Sentinel on | tanks. the subject recently meets my hearty approval. There seems to be a general agreement that an intermediate Court of Appeals, in which the decision of all cases up to a Bank in the county that prospered. The only failure that ever occurred in the hiscertain amount shall be final, would afford great relief to the overburdened Bank. Many poor orphans and widows are condition of the Supreme Court docket. I now suffering from the effects of that failthat the object sought will better be accom-Court in four or more parts of the | county to relieve them of a part of this | scientific principles upon a German formula State than by creating one Appellate burden.

prefer the Appellate Court, even though it | such special favor, and are consequently be a single one only, to a Commission. Any- looking forward to the Indiana Legislature thing that tends to destroy or impair the It would be well for these gentry of na unification of the Court of last resort tional bank notoriety to keep cool. It is must, in the same ratio, tend well known that at least a portion of to destroy or impair the harmony them and their friends are working night I left in a blinding snow storm the city of Indianapolis for the great commercial mine that confidence and respect which Let the private banks remove their deposits on the new world. These two for the decisions of the Supreme Court. weeks have been stirring and eventful ones, The Appellate Court, in either form, will greatly remedy this evil. Of all the evils in the administration of justice, none is more to be dreaded and deplored than delay; no evil more effectually saps the foundation of all confidence and respect for law and for courts, than that of unreasonable Englishmen, the threatened annihilation of delay; where it arises from defects in the judicial system, it entails ruinous expense, so that it may be said with some show of fairness, that the Legislature that fails to a time. It undertakes to say that he shall apply the remedy is responsible for a viola- | not secure his loans by a mortgage, which is tion of the provision of the Constitution | recognized by capitalists throughout the above quoted, which commands them to provide for the "administration of justice, provide how much real estate a private freely and without purchase." While it banker may and may not own; where he may be justly said the Commission has done shall sell it, how he shall sell, and at what much to relieve the delay consequent price he shall sell it for. It provides for a dangerous and deadly compound, and the visit to this city of Governor Cleveland, with his many callers, has added to the interest and incidents has added to the interest and incidents crowded into the past two weeks.

As to the dynamite scare in London, it is unquestionably real, it shows how easily the weak may avenge themselves on the strong, and it may be far-reaching in its effects. It and it may be far-reaching in its effects. It may teach the strong and arrogant to have more respect for the rights of the weak. It the causes that now reach the Supreme Court from ever getting there, and in addition to this the Commission ought to be continued long enough for the Supreme Court demonstrated that not only in Russia, but | to catch up. There are many arguments in everywhere, where the hand of oppression is favor of both sides of the question whether the Court of Appeals should be one or several. If we are correct in saying the new system should take out two-thirds of the busin- as that now encumbers the Supreme but one way to deal with the question, and | Court docket it will follow that one Court that is allow no one to manufacture or use of A; peals will wholly fail to accomplish night for the purpose of playing the roll of it without proper guards and restrictions, the conect in view. If the new system shall "boss," This purpose was partially disit without proper guards and restrictions, and whether this can be done effectually is more han one-third of the number of causes more han one-third of the number of causes that now encumber the Supreme Court ish armies there? Why attempt to overron that country and subjugate the inhabitants, is a question that very pertinently may be asked. Is it because England is not satisfied as the Supreme Court now has if any appropriate the supreme Court now ha with herown? Is it for pelf or gain, or is it | peals are at all allowed from the Appellate because there poor, half-civilized people Court to the Supreme Court. And without have attempted some outrage on England? such appeals within certain limits as to amount the system would be imperfect and of doubtful constitutionality. The objection that one Court of Appeals might decide the same question differently from another is no greater than that one Circuit Court may decide differently from another. The decision of a Circuit Court is some authorite unappealed from, and is some evidence of what the law is on the given point. Then, by the increased facilities, the new system would afford the Supreme Court time for that careful and painstaking consideration which ought to be devoted to the establish ment of precedents, as well as the determinserve funds held by the banks in this stion of the rights of the parties, and would greatly aid the Appellate Courts in establish ing uniformity of decision. So oral arguments in the Appellate Courts, in all cases as suggested by your correspondent, would when there was so much surplus and idle greatly tend to expedite the bust-capital as now. The signs of the times all ness of those cours, as well as to aid in uniformity of decision. And if orslargnments are to be allowed it would be impracticable for one Court to hear them and do anything else. It is to be hoped that a Democratic Legislature will not be "penny wise and pound foolish" in this matter. There is no subject more imperatively demanding the attention of the Legislature than this. And the fact that the demand that "justice be administered freely and without purchase, completely and without denial, speedily and without de-lay," is not complied with, and can not be complied with under existing laws owing to the great increase in wealth and population, will be a complete justification for any in-creased public expense resulting from the establishment of several Courts of Appeal.

Bank Legislation. [Communicated.]

I see there is a bill now pending in both branches of the Legislature entitled "An act to regulate the business of banking under the laws of this State." The bill as it now stands is certainly sailing under a misnomer. From the reading of its provisions ene is moved to the conclusion that it should be named "An act in favor of National Banks and to enrich certain parties."

Its provisions show plainly that it is so drawn as to discriminate against private banks and bankers. In the first place, there is no urgent necessity for any action of the Legislature against the private banking institutions of this State. As a class, they are to-day sounder and under better management than the National Banks are, taking them as a class. The close reading of Indianapolis two private banks suspended recently, but that is not a criterion for the whole State. While this failure of private institutions was going on it is well known. certain National Bank managers were quaking, and had the private banks and bankers called them for their deposits at that time | will do your party the same. great would have been the calamity.

Mismanagement creeps into all branches of proud of its history, its principles and its | business. National Banks are afflicted with this disease alike with private banks. Then why exempt them from the provisions of this act? Why compel the private bankers to pay a special tax to defray the expense of the State for ferreting, and exempt the Na-

tional Banks from the rayages of the ferrets. Speaking of the management of banks, it might be well for the Legislature to inform itself as to the standing and management of the several National Banks and compare them with a like number of private banks. A peep behind the screens of one of the National Banks in this State might disclose the startling intelligence that within the last year she has been compelled, through bad management, or some kindred cause, to certify from her capital stock the enormous sum of \$300,000, either to cover losses from bad debts or something else. In two years more, if business keeps good, she may be able to certify off the balance.

Now can any private bank in Indiana be found with as good a record as this? The city of Richmond has had its lesson in National Banks failing as well as private

Anderson has tasted of the dregs of a failure of a National Bank. Out of seven banks in Madison County, all are private institutions. There never was but one National tions. There never was but one National tory of banks in this county was a National agree with your correspondent, Mr. Denby. | ure. State and county are large sufferers by it, and only two years since the Legislature plished by the creation of an Appellate was called upon by the citizens of this

Court only to hold its sessions at Indianapo. The National Banks have always been a falis. But it is not so clear that the present | vored class. They have received favors from | drink on principle, indorse and recommend Commission would be preferred by the Bar | the National Congress that were denied all | our great household remedy. It is a sure

that the Bench and Bar of the State would I they fear that they may not be continued in lature enforce the law compelling the State Treasurer to remove his deposits and there will be such a rattling of the dry bones as never was heard in Indiana before.

But laying aside all these points, the bill is in its very nature vicious and unwise. It makes the Auditor of State a smelling committee, and marces these institutions entirely under his control. It undertakes to say that a private banker shall not loan his money to his neighbor for longer than six months at

Anderson, Ind., Feb. 14.

BEWARE.

A Pisguised Colored Republican Clique that Need Looking After-The Views of a Colored Democrat.

[Communicated.] A star chamber meeting was called by a half dozen defunct self-constituted Republican leaders in the World office the ether "boss." This purpose was partially disguised at first, but soon uncovered by Horn Christy, etc., and others constituting themselves a committee to lobby the Democratic Legislature in behalf of the civil rights bill now pending. The real fact is, these politi-cal adjuncts to the defunct Republican party are not so much interested in the civil rights of the colored man as they are hungering for a little cheap notoriety for themselves. It is the same old trick to play the roll of leadership. They will soon be out claiming to have been important factors in the civil rights legislation. They are at this time on the fence for office, hoping the Democratic party will pull them over into a good office. For this purpose they will soon be before the Legislature loaded brimfull of zeal for civil rights when they were assurred before the meeting sent them out as patriots full of race pride that Dr. Thompson's Civil Rights bill had passed the Senate and would no doubt pass the House, and become a law without the intrusion of the useless committee. But this being brought about without their pretended aid did not suit their fature purposes. All sensible colored men know these Republican defuncts will have no more influence over the Democratic Legislature than the last change of the moon, but they will say, as soon as the Civil Rights bill passes into law, "We did it; see what great men we sre." As well might the bedizened harlot paint her faded sheeks, and by simpering affectations assume the character of maiden modesty, as for these hypocrits to be playing fast and loose with the Democratic party. They are simply the hireling of the defunct Republican leaders to manufacture campaign stuff to be used among the colored voters next fail These same fellows have been playing the cheap demagogue in the Republican party until all hope for office vanished, and now they are trying to steal the reward of the colored men who had manhood and common sense enough to break from the political chains with which he was manacled by the Republican party, and join the ranks of the people and the Democratic party. I do hope the Democrats in the Legislature will pay no attention to these self constituted and needless lobbyists, but pass Dr. Thompson's Civil Rights bill (as all colored Democrats are confident they will) for the benefit of the colored people and the glory of their own party. The Republicans passed an unconstitutional Civil Rights bill in Congress in a spirit of self-abnegation, baptised it in the the blood of hundreds of bloody-shirt victims, and dedicated it to the benefit of the colored people and the salvation of the Republican party, and as soon as they thought they had the negro's soul and vote, to hold him to the work, declared the bill null and yold. Now let the Democrats show themselves more worthy the confidence and support of the colored vote by passing a law that will vouchsafe every civil and legal right of the citizen, and I assure you they will in two years have the colored voter at the ballot-box say, "Well done, good and faithful; now reap the reward." Pass it as a Democratic principle, simple and pure, and pay no attention to prayers and petitions of these selfish political marplots, who would, bank history in Indiana will prove this to serve their own selfishend, steal the livery assertion to be true. It is true in the city of of Heaven. Suffer not yourselves to be betrayed into a misplaced confidence by an insidious kiss, and thus allow these hirelings of the Republican party to steal your thunder for the benefit of their party, and you at least in banking circles, that the knees of | have secured a lease of power for twenty years. The negro vote kept the Republican party in power on such small things and it

A COLERED DEMOCRAT. Indianapolis, Feb. 14

The Art of Getting Vigorous Is comprised in one very simple piece of adviceimproved digestion. No elaborate system of dietetics is needed. If you lack vigor, use systematically that pleasant promoter of it, Hostetter s Stomsch Bitters. If you take this hint, and do not commit any excesses, there is no reason why you should not gain in strength, appetite and weight. Hosts of whilem invalids are to-day building a foundation for years of vigorous health with this sound and thorough renovator of a dilapidated physique and failing energy. Dyspepsia is eradicated by it, and the constitution fortified assinst disorders to which, if it were exposed, It must surely succumb-notably, malarial fever. Rheumatism, inactivity of the kidneys and bladder, nervousness, and their various symptoms, disappear when it is used with persistency, not abandoned after a brief and irregular trial.

The Coke Pool.

PITTSEURG, Feb. 14.—The threatened disruption of the Connellsville Core Pool was averted by the dissatisfied members rigoing the agreement, and the same combination that controlled the core trade last year will mausge the affairs of the trade Furnaces are being fired up almost every day, and from present indications there will be a necessary increase of the output of coke in a few weeks. An increase of 10 per cent, was made this week, and prices are firmer than for some time past, but there will not be an advance until the trade warrants such a move.

The properties of Mishler's Herb Bitters are wholly medicinal. It is compounded on 200 years old. Clergymen, temperance people, and all other clas es who oppose strong of the State to such a Court. It is believed others. Now that a change has taken place, | cure for kidney and liver complaints.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Combines, in a manner peculiar to itself, the best blood-purifying and strengthening remedies of the vegetable kingdom. You will find this wonderful remedy effective where other medicines have failed. Try it now. It will purify your blood, regulate the digestion, and give new life and vigor to the entire body. "Hoed's Sarsaparilla did me great good. I was tired out from overwork, and it toned me up." MRS. G. E. SIMMONS, Cohoes, N. Y. "I suffered three years from blood poison. I took Hood's Sarsaparilla and think I am

cured." Mrs. M. J. Davis, Brockport, N. Y. Purifies the Blood

Hood's Sarsaparilla is characterized by three peculiarities: 1st, the combination of remedial agents; 2d, the proportion; 3d, the process of securing the active medicinal qualities. The result is a medicine of unusual strength, effecting cures hitherto unknown. Send for book containing additional evidence. "Hood's Sarsaparilla tones up my system, purifies my blood, sharpens my appetite, and seems to make me over." J. P. Thompson, Register of Deeds, Lowell, Mass.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla beats all others, and is worth its weight in gold." I. BARRINGTON, 130 Bank Street, New York City Hood's Sarsaparilla Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Made

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For the Cure of all diseases of Horses, Cattle. Sheep

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109 Fulton St., New York. CHARLES OF STREET, THE STREET, Humphreys' Homeopathic and Prostration, from over-work or other causes \$1 per vial, or 5 vials and large vial powder, for \$5 Sold by Datogists, or sent postpaid on receipt of price. Address, Humphreys? Homeopathic Medicine Co., 109 Fulton St., New York.

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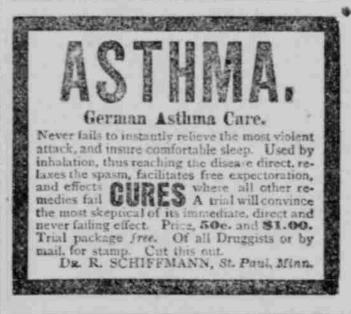
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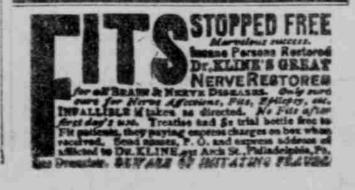


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COPY OF STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION

Louisville Underwriters Insurance Co.

----OF THE----

On the 31st Day of December, 1884.

Located at No. 329 West Main Street, Lauisville, My. The Amount of its Capital is _______ 8 300,000100 THE ASSETS OF THE COMPANY ARE AS FOLLOWS:

38,899 1 Loans on Bonds and Mortgages of Real Estate, worth double the amount for which the same is mortgaged, and free from any prior incumbrance.

Debts otherwise secured.

Debts for Premiums.

All other securities. LIABILITIES.

Amount owing and not due to banks or other creditors....... 27,000 09

STATE OF INDIANA, OFFICE OF AUDITOR OF STATE.

1, the understaned, Auditor of State of the State of Indiana, hereby certify that the above is a correct copy of the statement of the condition of the above mentioned Company on the Sist day of Dec., 1881, as shown by the original statement, and that the said original statement is now on file

In testimony whereof, I hereunto subscribe my name and affix my official seal, this 2d [L. s.] day of February, 1835. JAMES H. RICK, Auditor of State.

COPY OF STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION ----OF THE----

INSURANCE CLINTON

On the 31st Day of December, 1884.

Located at Nos. 170 and 172 Broadway Street, New York City. THE ASSETS OF THE COMPANY ARE AS FOLLOWS:

LIABILITIES.

STATE OF INDIANA, Office of Auditor of State of the State of Indians, hereby certify that the above is a correct copy of the statement of the condition of the above mentioned Company, on the 31st day of December, 1884, as shown by the original statement, and that the said original statement is now on In testimony whereof, I bereunto subscribe my name and affix my official seal this 24

IL 8.1 day of February, 1885. JAMES H. REC. Auditor of State. |OFFICIAL.|

COPY OF STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION

OF THE

Detroit Fire and Marine Insurance Company, On the 31st day of December, 1884.

Located at No. 90 Griswold Street, Detroit, Michigan.

THE ASSETS OF THE COMPANY ARE AS FOLLOWS:

follows, market value: United States Registered Bonds, \$30,000, 41/25.... 33,930 01 Detroit Public Building Stock, \$1,000, 7%.....

Detroit Public Sewer Bonds, \$500, 7%..... Chicago and Northeastern Railway Co.'s Sinking Fund Mortgage Bonds, \$12,009. 75
Loans on bonds and mortgages of real estate worth double the amount for which the same is mortgaged, and free from any prior incumbrance.

Debts otherwise secured.

Debts for premiums.

All other securities.

The greatest amount allowed to be insured in any one block-Agents are instructed to STATE OF INDIANA, OFFICE OF AUDITOR OF STATE. I, the undersigned, Auditor of State of the State of Indiana, hereby certify that the above is a correct copy of the statement of the condition of the above mentioned Company, on the 31st day of December, 1884, as shown by the original statement, and that the said original statement is now on

[1. 8.] In testimony whereof, I hereunto subscribe; my name and affix my official soul, this 24 day of February, 1885. JAMES H. RICE, Auditor of Stale

COPY OF STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION

UNITED STATES BRANCH OF THE

Imperial Fire Insurance Company On the 31st Day of December, 1334.

Located at No. 83 Pine Street, New York. R. D. Alliger, Resident Manager. Home Office: No. 1 Old

The Amount of its Capital is...... The Amount of its Capital paid up is...... 3,500,000 00 THE ASSETS OF THE COMPANY IN THE U. S. ARE AS FOLLOWS:

LIABILITIES IN THE U. S.

STATE OF INDIANA, OFFICE OF AUDITOR OF STATE.

I, the undersigned, Auditor of State of the State of Indiana, hereby certify that the above is a correct copy of the statement of the condition of the above mentioned Company, on the 31st day of December, 1884, as shown by the original statement, and that the said original statement is now on file in this office. In testimony whereof, I hereunto subscribe my name and affix my official seal this 24 day of February, 1885. JAMES H. RICE, Auditor of State,